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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/748,976	12/29/2003	Anthony Joonkyoo Yun	PALO-004	8822
24353	7590	08/26/2008	EXAMINER	
BOZICEVIC, FIELD & FRANCIS LLP			KAHELIN, MICHAEL WILLIAM	
1900 UNIVERSITY AVENUE			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
SUITE 200			3762	
EAST PALO ALTO, CA 94303				
MAIL DATE DELIVERY MODE				
08/26/2008 PAPER				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/748,976	Applicant(s) YUN ET AL.
	Examiner MICHAEL KAHELIN	Art Unit 3762

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 March 2008.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-14,17-30 and 39-46 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 12-14 and 21-30 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-11,17-20,39-46 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 3/26/2008 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

a. A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

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4. Claims 1, 4, 7, 9, 10, 17, 18, 20, 39-42, 45 and 46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rezai (US 2005/0065574, hereinafter "Rezai") in view of Ideker et al. (US 5,522,854, hereinafter "Ideker"). Please note that Examiner has confirmed "Table II" of Rezai's disclosure is supported by its presentation in PCT/US03/02847, which is currently unpublished.

5. In regards to claims 1, 17, 18, and 40-42, Rezai discloses modulating a portion of the autonomic nervous system of a female subject known to suffer from a fertility condition with an implanted device (20). Because the therapy is applied "to affect the hypothalamic-related condition" (par. 0006), and the hypothalamic-related conditions, including infertility and irregular/painful menses are listed in Table II, Rezai inherently discloses, "providing a female subject known to suffer from said fertility condition". Alternatively, it is well known to provide a patient having a pathological state with a particular therapy that is known to be an effective treatment for said pathological state to improve the wellbeing of the patient. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide Rezai's method with the step of providing a female patient known to suffer from a fertility condition to effectively treat said fertility condition and to improve the wellbeing of the patient.

6. Further, Rezai's invention is capable of increasing the sympathetic activity/parasympathetic activity ratio of the subject, and is capable of treating a fertility condition (Table II, line 1 indicates "infertility" and "irregular/painful menses", which means the device is applied to a female). For evidence that hypothalamus stimulation

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will result in increasing the said ratio, please refer to US 4,339,384 (Maillard et al.), column 8, line 34. Additionally, any stimulation of the autonomic system that increases the ratio of sympathetic activity to parasympathetic activity will inherently treat a fertility condition. Further, Rezai discloses a closed-loop feedback mechanism (par. 0047) that will determine a variable (from the sensor) before, during, and after modulation because it is running in a loop fashion. Rezai does not disclose that the variable is the ratio of sympathetic activity to parasympathetic activity. Ideker teaches a method of providing modulation to a hypothalamus-controlled physiological function (col. 1, lines 27-32) with feedback comprising the sensing ratio of sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous system conduction (col. 3, lines 38-42) with an implanted electrode (Fig. 1) to provide the predictable result of determining an imbalance in nervous system activity that can cause a clinically detrimental result. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Rezai's device by monitoring a variable comprising the ratio of sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous system activity with an implanted electrode to provide the predictable result of controlling a device by determining an imbalance in nervous system activity that can cause a clinically detrimental result.

7. In regards to claims 4 and 10, the increase in the ratio comprises increasing sympathetic activity (see Maillard).

8. In regards to claims 7 and 39, the modulation is localized to the hypothalamus (Fig. 1), which is preganglionic.

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9. In regards to claim 9, electrical energy is applied to the autonomic nervous system (abstract). Since the hypothalamus controls the autonomic nervous system, Examiner is interpreting the hypothalamus to be part of the ANS.

10. In regards to claim 20, the fertility condition is infertility (Table II, line 1).

11. In regards to claims 45 and 46, Rezai and Ideker disclose the essential features of the claimed invention, including treating ovulation-related disorders, but do not disclose providing modulation for a period of days or weeks. It is well known in the medical arts to treat disorders of the human estrus cycle on the scale of several days to weeks. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify Rezai's device by modulating for a period of days or weeks, consistent with the time scale of the human estrus cycle as this would be applying a known technique to a known device to yield predictable results.

12. Claims 2 and 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Rezai in view of Ideker, as applied to claim 1 above, or in the alternative, over Rezai and Ideker and further in view of Bothe Loncar et al. (US 2002/0188336, hereinafter "Bothe"). Rezai discloses the essential features of the claimed invention, including providing stimulation continuously (par. 0042), which would inherently provide modulation during the luteal phase. Alternatively, Rezai does not explicitly specify performing modulation during the luteal phase of the menstrual cycle. Bothe teaches of providing ANS modulation during the luteal phase of the menstrual cycle (par. 0264) to provide the predictable results of enhancing the functions of the specific phase where pregnancy occurs. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to modify Rezai's invention by modulating the ANS during the luteal phase to provide the predictable results of enhancing the functions of the specific phase where pregnancy occurs.

13. Claims 5, 6, 11, 43, and 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rezai in view of Ideker, as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Whitehurst et al. (US 6,832,114, hereinafter "Whitehurst"). Rezai and Ideker disclose the essential features of the claimed invention except for modifying the ratio by electrically decreasing parasympathetic activity or increasing sympathetic activity and decreasing parasympathetic activity. Whitehurst teaches of ANS modulation achieved by electrically inhibiting parasympathetic stimulation and/or activating sympathetic stimulation (col. 18, line 60) to more accurately modulate the innervated organ. Further, it is well known in the electrical therapy arts to inhibit neurological function by ablating specific nerves to provide the predictable result of permanently treating abnormal neurological behavior. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Rezai and Ideker's invention by providing ANS modulation by electrically inhibiting parasympathetic stimulation and/or activating sympathetic stimulation to provide the predictable results of more accurately modulating the innervated organ, and to inhibit neurological function by ablating specific nerves to provide the predictable result of permanently treating abnormal neurological behavior.

14. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rezai in view of Ideker, as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Mann et al. (US

2002/0055761, hereinafter "Mann"). Rezai and Ideker disclose the essential features of the claimed invention except for stimulating the pelvic nerve. Mann teaches of stimulating a pelvic nerve (par. 0076) to more locally treat a fertility condition so as to not affect other systems of the body (abstract). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Rezai's invention by stimulating a pelvic nerve to provide the predictable results of more locally treating a fertility condition so as to not affect other systems of the body.

15. Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rezai in view of Ideker, as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Khan et al. (US 2002/0064501, hereinafter "Khan"). Rezai and Ideker disclose the essential features of the claimed invention except for determining the ratio of Th1 to Th2. Khan teaches of regulating the Th1/Th2 ratio to facilitate fertility where improved implantation is required. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify Rezai's invention by determining the ratio of Th1 to Th2 to provide the predictable results of further facilitating fertility.

Response to Arguments

16. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-11, 17-20, and 39-46 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. Regarding the rejection of claims 1, 4, 7, 9, 10, 17, 18, 20, 39-42, 45 and 46 in view of Rezai and Ideker, please refer to Applicant's remarks of 2/2/2007, concerning a lack of teaching, suggestion, or motivation to combine the Rezai and Ideker references. Regardless of whether there is in fact a teaching, suggestion or motivation, the instant rejection is

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based on the position that the combination of the two teachings would render predictable results. *See KSR International Co. v. Teleflex Inc. (KSR)*, 550 U.S. ___, 82 USPQ2d 1385 (2007). Although Ideker is mainly directed to modulation of arrhythmia, it is predictable that this modulation method would equally apply to Rezai's fertility method because both methods comprise modulating the autonomic nervous system for specific functions governed by the hypothalamus with implantable electrical devices.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to MICHAEL KAHELIN whose telephone number is (571)272-8688. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 8-4.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Angela Sykes can be reached on (571) 272-4955. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/George R Evanisko/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3762

/Michael Kahelin/
Examiner, Art Unit 3762